

Belgian Elections of May 25, 2014: Leuven exit poll

Technical Report

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1. Introduction

Over the last few decades, electorates and voting behavior have changed fundamentally. The process of erosion of bonds between voters and parties has been labeled ‘dealignment’ (Dalton 1984; Dalton, McAllister, and Wattenberg 2000). As a result, traditional theories of voting behavior, with their focus on stability and on the importance of long-term factors in the vote choice process are becoming less accurate descriptions of how current-day voters decide who to vote for (Franklin, Mackie, and Valen 2009). In the Belgian political context, dealignment is reflected in decreasing impact of pillarization (i.e., ideology-based organized subcultures) on citizens’ vote choices (Hooghe 1999). Trends of declining party membership rates and a substantial amount of party-switching within election campaigns as well as between elections have been observed as indications of this process (Quintelier and Hooghe 2010; Dassonneville 2012).

The changes described not only challenge the way we think of voting behavior and how to explain vote choices, but also the way we investigate the electoral process. Looking at what explains voting behavior, the explanatory power of social class, religion and left-right is steadily declining (van der Brug 2010). At the same time, short-term determinants such as issue positions, candidates and the state of the economy are all suggested to become increasingly important predictors of vote choices (van der Brug 2010; Walczak, van der Brug, and De Vries 2012; Costa Lobo 2006). Clearly, those factors that were traditionally at the core of voting behavior research seem to become ever less relevant. Scholars expect other determinants to consequently have become more important predictors of vote choices, but measuring these is a challenging task. Factors that are assumed to have become more important in citizens’ vote choice process are issue positions, specific campaign factors or politicians’ personalities. These variables are not only more instable as compared to socio-demographic characteristics such as social class or religious denomination, they can all be thought of as strongly affected by media priming and framing as well (Druckman and Parkin 2005).

In general, post-election surveys tend to suffer from misreported vote choices due to the ‘recall problem’. Previous research has indicated that voting for the winner of a particular election is strongly overestimated in such post-electoral surveys (Wright 1993; Atkeson 1999). This problem of misreporting vote choices is particularly problematic for lower sophisticated voters. These voters, then, are likely to reconstruct their vote choice process for the purpose of a post-electoral interview and hence in a context that has strongly changed since the election. Not only are winners and losers of the election known, both in personal conversations and in the media the election is commented on and analyzed as well (Wright 1993; Carsey and Jackson 2001). These errors in what respondents report in post-electoral surveys are not only present for vote choices, but are possibly even more substantive with regard to other political attitudes and opinions influencing the vote choice. As a consequence, our

measures of crucial independent variables within the vote choice process as well are likely to be affected by voters' memory problems and 'false reconstructions' of their vote choice process. These considerations led Wright (1993: 313) to conclude: *"If exposure to postelection communication ruins responses, then voters should be interviewed before they are exposed"*.

If we want to assess what factors affect the vote choices of present-day dealigned voters, we should have specific attention for short-term voting determinants. These factors are much more volatile and responsive to media-messages than traditional vote choice determinants such as party identification or social class. Given these considerations, the preferred methodological approach to investigate the vote choice process is therefore one in which voters are questioned as closely as possible to the act of voting. For this reason, the Centre for Citizenship and Democracy (CCD) at KU Leuven organized an exit poll survey at the occasion of the May 2014 regional, federal and European elections in Belgium.

As Belgium can basically be considered as a country with two separate party systems (Brack and Pilet 2010) and given budgetary constraints, we decided to only focus on the Dutch language context. The population of voters is therefore all voters living in the Flemish region of Belgium. The fieldwork has resulted in the 'Leuven Exit Poll 2014'-dataset, containing information on a representative sample of 4,165 voters living in the Flemish region.

2. Leuven Exit Poll 2014

2.1. Questionnaire

The exit poll format implies that voters are surveyed immediately after leaving the polling station. As previous research has shown that self-administered survey modes considerably limit (item)-non response as well as socially desirable responses compared to what holds for face-to-face interviews (Bischof and Fisher, 1995), a self-administered interview mode was opted for.

Additionally, the fact that voters were interviewed immediately after leaving the voting booth and outside, implies that the questionnaire had to be as short as possible. The Leuven Exit Poll 2014'-questionnaire was 17 questions long and fitted on three one-sided pages.

The first part of the questionnaire, the first four questions, addresses the socio-demographic profile of respondents. They were asked about their gender, year of birth, occupation and their highest educational degree. The second part of the questionnaire explores the respondent's vote choices and their voting motives for the three levels of governance they had to vote for: the Flemish parliament, the federal parliament and the European parliament. These questions were framed in a similar way in

order to allow investigating whether voting reasons are different depending on the level voted for. The third part of the questionnaire tackled political attitudes and economic voting.

Even though the exit poll survey was solely conducted amongst voters in the Flemish region, a French questionnaire was also available. The questionnaire was first written in Dutch and then translated to French by a native French speaker. Exit poll interviewers in Halle, Sint-Pieters-Leeuw, Grimbergen, Kortenberg, Liedekerke, Ghent and Antwerp were given French questionnaires because of a higher possibility to encounter a French-speaking voter in these municipalities. The full questionnaire in Dutch is included in Appendix 1.

2.2. Sampling procedure

The aim of the research team was to carry out a representative survey among voters in the Flemish region. This aim implies that every voter in Flanders had to have an equal chance of being sampled in the exit poll. In order to do so, a four-step stratified procedure was followed. First, the number of sampling points by electoral district was determined. Second, municipalities were randomly selected, subsequently polling stations within those municipalities were randomly drawn and as a final step voters were randomly (with a system, i.e. every n^{th} voter was approached) selected to take part in the survey.

In order to ensure sufficient geographical variation in the sample, municipalities were drawn by electoral district. In Flanders, electoral districts coincide with the provinces. A total of 60 sampling points were drawn and the number of sampling points by electoral district was determined based on the size of the voting age population (18+ Belgians)¹ in each of these provinces (see Table 1).

Table 1. Sampling points by electoral district

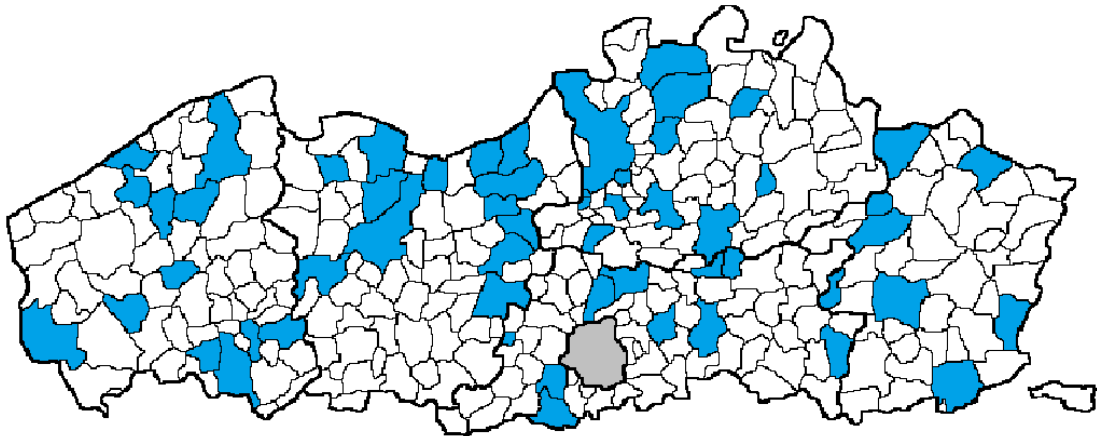
Electoral district	Population (VAP)	Sampling points
Antwerp	1,304,018	16
East-Flanders	1,117,710	14
West-Flanders	924,967	12
Flemish-Brabant	801,704	10
Limburg	626,306	8
Total	4,774,705	60

¹ Data on voting age population by province come from http://statbel.fgov.be/fr/statistiques/webinterface/beSTAT_home/#4http://statbel.fgov.be/fr/statistiques/webinterface/beSTAT_home/#4

For each of the electoral districts, as many municipalities were drawn as sampling points (S) were assigned. To this end, municipalities were first sorted by increasing population size. Subsequently a number was drawn between 1 and the total population size (P) within the electoral district. This random number n determined the first municipality selected (i.e. that municipality where the n^{th} citizen in the provincial subsample lives). Next, $S-1$ 'leaps' of a distance of P/S were made in order to determine the remaining municipalities selected in a province. A larger population for a municipality also resulted in a higher probability of having multiple sample points within this same municipality.

This procedure was followed for each of the electoral districts, resulting in a total of 60 sampling points, geographically spread over the whole Flemish region (see Appendix 2 for an overview of the municipalities selected and see Figure 1 for their geographical location).

Figure 1. Geographical location of municipalities selected



A next step in the sampling procedure was a random draw of polling stations in each of the municipalities. Two polling stations were to be selected in Ghent, four in Antwerp and one in each of the other municipalities selected. To this end, the local administration of each of these municipalities was contacted and asked to provide information on the number of polling stations as well as their location in their municipality. Subsequently, as many numbers as sampling points assigned to a municipality were randomly drawn. From one of the municipalities we received a refusal for collaborating and providing the information, without any reason. This municipality (Brecht) was therefore dropped from the sample. In two additional municipalities (Assenede and Schilde), the central administrations did not reply to our calls for information. For these municipalities, interviewers were allowed to go to the nearest polling station to where they were living.

Interviewers were assigned to go to the location of the randomly selected polling station. At this location, they were not able to only select respondents having voted in that specific *polling station*. Instead, all voters leaving the *voting location* were potential participants to the exit poll survey.

Because we can expect characteristics of voters voting early to be different from voters voting late, interviewers were at the polling station for the full period the polling stations were opened. This implies they were interviewing from 8am to 2pm where paper ballots were used and to 4pm where voting was electronic. As a random selection procedure, interviewers were instructed to ask every n^{th} voter leaving the voting location to take part in the survey. The size of this n was determined by whether or not voting was electronic and hence by the opening hours of the polling station. In the case of voting by means of paper ballots, every 3^{th} voter was approached and every 4^{th} voter was asked to take part where voting was electronic. This counting rule is proportional to the opening hours of the voting station (6/8 hours) and hence avoids an overrepresentation of voters in municipalities where voting is electronic and spread over a longer time period.

2.3. Recruitment and training of interviewers

Interviewers were recruited to be sent to each of the selected polling stations. To this end, job students as well as volunteers were looked for. The aim was to have up to two interviewers at each of the sampling points. Due to the timing of the elections – at the start of the exam period – not all sampling points could be covered. Recruitment resulted in a total of 86 collaborators, who covered a total of 47 sampling points.²

All collaborators were required to attend one of the four organized training sessions for interviewers. Training sessions were three hours long and organized in the week before the elections. For reasons of consistency, one researcher trained all collaborators.

2.4. Fieldwork

All presidents of the electoral districts (i.e. the provincial districts) were informed on the exit poll project by means of a postal letter. They could then inform those responsible for the local organization

² The sampling points covered were Aalst, Antwerpen (4), Assenede, Beerse, Begijnendijk, Beringen, Bocholt, Deinze, Edegem, Gent (2), Gistel, Grimbergen, Halen, Halle, Harelbeke, Hasselt, Heist-op-den-Berg, Hooglede, Kortenberg, Kortrijk, Lanaken, Langemark-Poelkapelle, Leopoldsburg, Leuven, Liedekerke, Lier, Lommel, Poperinge, Schilde, Sint-Gillis-Waas, Sint-Niklaas, Sint-Pieters-Leeuw, Stekene, Tongeren, Tremelo, Waasmunster, Waregem, Wevelgem, Willebroek, Wuustwezel, Zedelgem, Zemst and Zoutleeuw.

of the election in each one of the selected municipalities. All collaborators also received a formal and signed letter for use in case the presidents of the polling stations were hesitant to allowing fieldwork at their polling station. All interviewers furthermore wore a KU Leuven name badge.

Collaborators were instructed to inquire every n^{th} voter leaving the voting station to take part in the survey. Those willing to take part were given a paper questionnaire and a pen and could fill out the questionnaire. To ensure anonymity of the responses, surveys could then be put in a box. Only after a respondent had completed the full questionnaire, the interviewer could start a new counting procedure and ask to n^{th} voter if he/she was willing to participate.

Collaborators were also instructed on how to deal with refusals. For soft refusals³, collaborators had to do refusal-conversion, but not so for respondents who refused strongly (hard refusals). In order to get information on the response rate and characteristics of voters taking part and voters not doing so, collaborators had to keep track of the number of refusals, the gender and estimated age-group of the voter refusing (see Appendix 3 for the refusal form) (Brown et al., 2006).

2.5. Response rates

Fieldwork has resulted in a total of 4,165 respondents who agreed to participate and completed at least part of the questionnaire. Combined with 4,645 refusals noted down by the interviewers, the response rate (RR2) on the exit poll survey is therefore 47.28%. The refusal forms allow us to analyze the characteristics of voters refusing to take part.

In Table 2, an overview is given of the response rate by gender.⁴ Not surprisingly, the response rate among male voters is somewhat higher than the response rate among female voters.

Table 2. Non-response by gender

	Respondents in dataset (reported)	Refusals (collaborators' assessment)	RR (%)
Male	2,125	2,494	46.01%
Female	1,954	2,460	44.27%
Total	4,079	4,954	45.16%

³ Examples of soft refusals are: 'no time', 'not interested' or 'I do not know anything about politics'.

⁴ Note however, that the response rates by subgroups are an underestimation, as they are only based on those respondents who gave information on gender and/or birth year.

An overview of participation rates by age group is given in Table 3. As clear from the results, response rates are highest for the youngest age group (-30 years old) and lowest for the oldest age group, which is in line with previous research (Brown et al. 2006).

Table 3. Non-response by age group

	Respondents in dataset (reported)	Refusals (collaborators' assessment)	RR (%)
-30	940	815	53.56%
30-64	2,397	2,757	46.51%
65+	828	1,382	37.47%
Total	4,165	4,954	45.67%

In Table 4, finally, an overview of non-response is given based on the combined information on gender and age groups. This overview illustrates that the gender imbalance in response rates is mainly due to the fact that female voters over 64 are a lot less likely to participate than any of the other groups. For this age group, it can be assumed that the confidentiality of the vote is still considered as more important than for the younger age groups.

Table 4. Non-response by gender and age group

	Respondents in dataset (reported)	Refusals (collaborators' assessment)	RR (%)
-30 Male	463	396	53.90%
-30 Female	476	419	53.18%
30-64 Male	1,193	1,386	46.26%
30-64 Female	1,195	1,371	46.57%
65+ Male	469	712	39.71%
65+ Female	283	670	29.70%
Total	4,079	4,954	45.16%

2.6. Coding

Job students coded the exit poll surveys. Students received an elaborate explanation on how to code and a codebook. The students were all experienced coders. Each student coded around 300 questionnaires into a well-prepared Excel file. The cell range was restricted to the value range of the variables. This technically means that file validations alerts were used to avoid coding mistakes out of the range of possible answer categories. A researcher verified the coded data before being merged into

the final data set. Finally, the whole dataset was inspected on outliers by plotting histograms for all variables.

2.7. Weighing

In a next step, we evaluated the representativeness of the data by comparing distributions of respondents by age groups, gender and province with distributions in the population. The population encompasses all Flemish voters on the voter lists for the federal, regional and European elections of May 25th; all registered Flemish voters over 18 years old.⁵ Because lists of voters are not publicly available, we make use of statistics on the Belgian population as a proxy.

Statistical information of the Belgian population comes from Statistics Belgium.⁶ Data on the structure of the population on January 1st 2013 are used.

Three steps are taken, resulting in three weights included in the dataset. Only the 4,079 respondents in the dataset for whom gender was coded are therefore used for the first weight. As a first step, the distribution by gender in the sample is compared to the distribution by gender in the population. As is clear from weighing coefficients in Table 5 there is a slight oversample of male respondents in the dataset.

Table 5. Weighing coefficient by gender

	N in population	% in population	N in sample	% in sample	Weight
Women 18+	2,622,913	51,00%	1,954	47,90%	1,065
Men 18+	2,516,156	49,00%	2,125	52,10%	0,940
Total	5,139,069	100%	4,079	100%	

In the second step, we take into account age groups and gender. Only the 3,842 respondents in the dataset for whom gender and age was coded are therefore used for the second and third weights. We distinguish between voters younger than 65 and voters over 65 years old. The results in Table 6 indicate that women over 65 years old are underrepresented in our sample. This is also true for men over 65 years old are also underrepresented, but to a lesser extent than women.

⁵ It has to be noted that non-Belgian EU-citizens were eligible to vote for the European Parliament Elections as well. Unlike Belgians, however, they are not obliged to turn out to vote. The focus of the project, however, is on voting in Belgium.

⁶ http://statbel.fgov.be/fr/statistiques/webinterface/beSTAT_home/#4

Table 6. Weighing coefficients by gender and age groups

	N in population	% in population	N in sample	% in sample	Weight
Women 18-64	1,950,320	37,95%	1671	43,49%	0,873
Women 65+	672,593	13,08%	225	5,86%	2,232
Men 18-64	1,987,784	38,68%	1656	43,10%	0,897
Men 65+	528,372	10,28%	290	7,54%	1,363
Total	5,139,069	100%	3,842	100%	

In the third step, we additionally take into account the province of provenance of the respondent – there are 5 provinces in the Flemish region of Belgium. We distinguish between voters younger than 65 and voters over 65 years old. Women over 65 in Antwerp, East-Flanders and West-Flanders are clearly underrepresented in our sample, which explains the high weights for this group. We can also see that men and women between 18-64 from the Flemish-Brabant province are overrepresented in the sample along with the men aged between 18 to 64 from Limburg.

Table 7. Weighing coefficients by gender, age and province

	N in population	% in population	N in sample	% in sample	Weight
Antwerp women 18-64	548, 779	10,68%	329	8,56%	1,248
Antwerp women 65+	181, 761	3,54%	42	1,09%	3,248
Antwerp men 18-64	559, 873	10,89%	281	7,31%	1,490
Antwerp men 65+	144, 528	2,81%	62	1,61%	1,745
Limburg women 18-64	267, 895	5,21%	288	7,50%	0,695
Limburg women 65+	82, 019	1,59%	46	1,20%	1,325
Limburg men 18-64	275, 061	5,35%	316	8,22%	0,651
Limburg men 65+	67, 843	1,32%	58	1,51%	0,874
East-Flanders women 18-64	447, 208	8,70%	262	6,82%	1,276
East-Flanders women 65+	154, 061	2,99%	34	0,88%	3,398
East-Flanders men 18-64	456, 233	8,87%	305	7,94%	1,117
East-Flanders men 65+	117, 718	2,29%	54	1,41%	1,624
West-Flanders women 18-64	347, 339	6,76%	333	8,67%	0,780
West-Flanders women 65+	141, 829	2,76%	34	0,88%	3,136
West-Flanders men 18-64	359, 244	6,99%	321	8,36%	0,836
West-Flanders men 65+	110, 564	2,15%	46	1,20%	1,792
Flemish Brabant women 18-64	339, 099	6,59%	459	11,95%	0,551
Flemish Brabant women 65+	112, 923	2,19%	69	1,80%	1,217
Flemish Brabant men 18-64	337, 373	6,56%	433	11,27%	0,582
Flemish Brabant men 65+	87, 719	1,71%	70	1,82%	0,940
Total	5,139,069	100%	3.842	100%	

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KU LEUVEN

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KU Leuven Exitpoll 25 mei 2014

VRAGEN OVER UZELF

1. U bent...
 1. ☐ Vrouw
 2. ☐ Man
2. Wat is uw geboortjaar? 19 ____
3. Wat is uw beroep?
 1. ☐ Arbeider
 2. ☐ Bediende
 3. ☐ Zelfstandig/kader
 4. ☐ Gepensioneerd
 5. ☐ Huisvrouw/-man
 6. ☐ Werkloos/ziek
 7. ☐ Student
 8. ☐ Ander: _____
4. Wat is uw hoogst behaalde diploma?
 1. ☐ Geen diploma
 2. ☐ Diploma lager onderwijs
 3. ☐ Lager secundair onderwijs
 4. ☐ Hoger secundair onderwijs
 5. ☐ Hoger niet-universitair onderwijs
 6. ☐ Universitair onderwijs

VRAGEN OVER UW STEM VOOR HET VLAAMS PARLEMENT

5. Voor welke partij heeft u zonet gestemd voor het **Vlaams parlement** (dat is de roze stembrief)?
 1. ☐ CD&V
 2. ☐ Groen
 3. ☐ N-VA
 4. ☐ Open VLD
 5. ☐ pvda+
 6. ☐ SP.a
 7. ☐ Vlaams Belang
 8. ☐ Andere: _____
6. Kan u inschatten hoeveel procent van de stemmen deze partij ongeveer zal halen in Vlaanderen? ____ %
7. Een kiezer kan verschillende redenen hebben om op een partij te stemmen. Als u denkt aan uw stemkeuze voor het **Vlaams parlement**, kan u dan voor elk van deze redenen aangeven of ze onbelangrijk of belangrijk waren bij het bepalen van uw stemkeuze?

	Helemaal on-belangrijk	Eerder on-belangrijk	Noch belangrijk, noch on-belangrijk	Eerder belangrijk	Heel belangrijk
1. De ideologie en de waarden van de partij	1	2	3	4	5
2. Uit gewoonte, ik stem altijd voor die partij	1	2	3	4	5
3. Vanwege kandidaten of leiders van deze partij	1	2	3	4	5
4. Omdat ik wil dat die partij deel uitmaakt van de volgende Vlaamse regering	1	2	3	4	5
5. Omdat ik wil dat die partij in het Vlaamse parlement zit	1	2	3	4	5
6. Het standpunt van de partij over onderwerpen waarvoor Vlaanderen bevoegd is	1	2	3	4	5
7. Ik ben ontevreden over alle andere partijen	1	2	3	4	5
8. Omdat mensen in mijn omgeving voor die partij kiezen	1	2	3	4	5
9. Deze partij is in staat Vlaanderen te besturen	1	2	3	4	5

VRAGEN OVER UW STEM VOOR HET FEDERALE PARLEMENT (KAMER)

8. Voor welke partij heeft u zonet gestemd voor het **federale parlement (de Kamer)** (de witte stembrief)?

- | | | | | | |
|----|-----------------------|----------|----|-----------------------|---------------|
| 1. | <input type="radio"/> | CD&V | 5. | <input type="radio"/> | pvda+ |
| 2. | <input type="radio"/> | Groen | 6. | <input type="radio"/> | SP.a |
| 3. | <input type="radio"/> | N-VA | 7. | <input type="radio"/> | Vlaams Belang |
| 4. | <input type="radio"/> | Open VLD | 8. | <input type="radio"/> | Andere: _____ |

9. Een kiezer kan verschillende redenen hebben om op een partij te stemmen. Als u denkt aan uw stemkeuze voor het **federale parlement**, kan u dan voor elk van deze redenen aangeven of ze onbelangrijk of belangrijk waren bij het bepalen van uw stemkeuze?

	Helemaal on-belangrijk	Eerder on-belangrijk	Noch belangrijk, noch on-belangrijk	Eerder belangrijk	Heel belangrijk
1. De ideologie en de waarden van de partij	1	2	3	4	5
2. Uit gewoonte, ik stem altijd voor die partij	1	2	3	4	5
3. Vanwege kandidaten of leiders van deze partij	1	2	3	4	5
4. Omdat ik wil dat die partij deel uitmaakt van de volgende federale Belgische regering	1	2	3	4	5
5. Omdat ik wil dat die partij in het federale parlement zit	1	2	3	4	5
6. Het standpunt van de partij over onderwerpen waarvoor het federale niveau bevoegd is	1	2	3	4	5
7. Ik ben ontevreden over alle andere partijen	1	2	3	4	5
8. Omdat mensen in mijn omgeving voor die partij kiezen	1	2	3	4	5
9. Deze partij is in staat het land te besturen	1	2	3	4	5

VRAGEN OVER UW STEM VOOR HET EUROPEES PARLEMENT

10. Voor welke partij heeft u zonet gestemd voor het **Europees parlement** (de blauwe stembrief)?

- | | | | | | |
|----|-----------------------|----------|----|-----------------------|---------------|
| 1. | <input type="radio"/> | CD&V | 5. | <input type="radio"/> | pvda+ |
| 2. | <input type="radio"/> | Groen | 6. | <input type="radio"/> | SP.a |
| 3. | <input type="radio"/> | N-VA | 7. | <input type="radio"/> | Vlaams Belang |
| 4. | <input type="radio"/> | Open VLD | 8. | <input type="radio"/> | Andere: _____ |

11. Een kiezer kan verschillende redenen hebben om op een partij te stemmen. Als u denkt aan uw stemkeuze voor het **Europees parlement**, kan u dan voor elk van deze redenen aangeven of ze onbelangrijk of belangrijk waren bij het bepalen van uw stemkeuze?

	Helemaal on-belangrijk	Eerder on-belangrijk	Noch belangrijk, noch on-belangrijk	Eerder belangrijk	Heel belangrijk
1. De ideologie en de waarden van de partij	1	2	3	4	5
2. Uit gewoonte, ik stem altijd voor die partij	1	2	3	4	5
3. Vanwege kandidaten of leiders van deze partij	1	2	3	4	5
4. Omdat ik wil dat die partij de voorzitter levert voor de volgende Europese Commissie	1	2	3	4	5
5. Omdat ik wil dat die partij in het Europees parlement zit	1	2	3	4	5
6. Het standpunt van de partij over onderwerpen waarvoor Europa bevoegd is	1	2	3	4	5
7. Ik ben ontevreden over alle andere partijen	1	2	3	4	5
8. Omdat mensen in mijn omgeving voor die partij kiezen	1	2	3	4	5
9. Deze partij is in staat Europa mee te besturen	1	2	3	4	5

ALGEMENE VRAGEN

12. Heeft u drie keer op dezelfde partij gestemd?

1. ☐ Ja → Ga naar de volgende vraag nr. 13
2. ☐ Neen → Als u één partij zou moeten kiezen, naar welke partij gaat uw voorkeur dan het sterkst uit? _____

13. In welke mate heeft u belangstelling voor politiek in het algemeen? Geef een score van 0 tot 10, waarbij 0 betekent dat u helemaal geen belangstelling heeft voor politiek en 10 dat u er heel veel belangstelling voor heeft.

Helemaal geen belangstelling						Heel veel belangstelling				
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

14. In de politiek worden de termen 'links' en 'rechts' vaak gebruikt. Kan u uw eigen opvattingen plaatsen op een schaal van 0 tot 10, waarbij 0 'links', 5 'in het centrum' en 10 'rechts' betekent?

Links			Centrum					Rechts		
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

15. Kunt u aangeven hoe belangrijk de beslissingen die worden genomen in elk van de volgende instellingen zijn voor uw persoonlijk leven? U kan antwoorden op een schaal van 0 tot 10. 0 betekent helemaal niet belangrijk, 10 betekent heel belangrijk.

	Helemaal niet belangrijk						Heel belangrijk				
1. Het Vlaams parlement	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2. Het federaal parlement	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
3. Het Europees parlement	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

16. Als u terugkijkt op het afgelopen jaar, hoe is de economische situatie van uw eigen gezin geëvolueerd?

1. ☐ Sterk op achteruit gegaan
2. ☐ Een beetje op achteruit gegaan
3. ☐ Hetzelfde gebleven
4. ☐ Een beetje op vooruit gegaan
5. ☐ Sterk op vooruit gegaan

17. Als u terugkijkt op het afgelopen jaar, hoe is de economische situatie van België geëvolueerd?

1. ☐ Sterk op achteruit gegaan
2. ☐ Een beetje op achteruit gegaan
3. ☐ Hetzelfde gebleven
4. ☐ Een beetje op vooruit gegaan
5. ☐ Sterk op vooruit gegaan

Hartelijk bedankt voor uw medewerking!

APPENDIX 2. Sampling points by provincial district

Kieskring Antwerpen

1. Antwerpen (4x)
2. Beerse
3. Brecht
4. Edegem
5. Heist-op-den-Berg
6. Hemiksem
7. Lier
8. Olen
9. Rumst
10. Schelle
11. Schilde
12. Willebroek
13. Wuustwezel

Kieskring Limburg

1. Beringen
2. Bocholt
3. Halen
4. Hasselt
5. Lanaken
6. Leopoldsburg
7. Lommel
8. Tongeren

Kieskring Oost-Vlaanderen

1. Aalst
2. Assenede
3. Deinze
4. Dendermonde
5. Eeklo
6. Evergem
7. Gent (2x)
8. Hamme
9. Sint-Gillis-Waas
10. Sint-Niklaas
11. Stekene
12. Waasmunster
13. Wachtebeke

Kieskring Vlaams-Brabant

1. Begijnendijk
2. Grimbergen
3. Halle
4. Kortenberg
5. Leuven
6. Liedekerke
7. Sint-Pieters-Leeuw
8. Tremelo
9. Zemst
10. Zoutleeuw

Kieskring West-Vlaanderen

1. Brugge
2. Gistel
3. Harelbeke
4. Hooglede
5. Ichtegem
6. Kortrijk
7. Langemark-Poelkapelle
8. Oostende
9. Poperinge
10. Waregem
11. Wevelgem
12. Zedelgem



APPENDIX 3. Leuven exit poll 2014 – Refusal form



Naam interviewer: _____

PartiRep Exit poll 25 mei 2014

Formulier voor weigeringen

 Mannen			 Vrouwen		
-30	30-64	65+	-30	30-64	65+
Totaal mannen:			Totaal vrouwen:		